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410. LAND USE.

411. ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION.

See Section 320.

411.100. PRE-MINING LAND USE INFORMATION.

Eccles Canyon serves as the boundary between two livestock grazing allotments. The USDA Forest Service has range analysis maps for both areas. These maps were used to compile the pre-mining land capability and the pre-mining land use. See the Pre-mining Land Use Map 411.100. Grazing allotments associated with the 1999 Lease Modification area are shown on Plate 4-2, in Section 10.

MAP 411.100. Pre-mining Land Use Map

411.110. THRU 411.120.

The surrounding area is rich in mining history. For a number of years prior to the opening of the Utah No. 2 Mine in 1974 by Valley Camp of Utah, Inc., only limited mining activity had taken place in that area. However, early commercial production of coal was initiated in the region during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The Pleasant Valley Coal Company, Utah Fuel Company and others began mining operations in the Scofield area first. Wagon roads and then a narrow guage railroad were utilized to transport the coal to more heavily populated Utah and Salt Lake Valleys.

The oldest mine in the district, Utah No. 1 Mine, is situated on properties now held by Valley Camp, just south of the Valcam Loadout Facility on the east side of Mud Creek about three miles south of Scofield, Utah. It was opened in 1878 and was originally called the Mud Creek Mine. The portals of the mine were at tipple level above the railroad. Conventional mining methods (drill, shoot, and load) and rail haulage were used, typical of most mines in this district. The principal operator at that time was Utah Fuel Company, a subsidiary of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. This mine had several periods of activity but the workings were not extensive. Doelling (1972) estimated 713,800 tons total production.

The Union Pacific Mine just east of Scofield was opened in 1844 in a coal seam that had a thickness in excess of 30 feet. The upper seam split to north, however both splits were mined. An upper seam with about 100 feet of separation was also mined to some extent. Mining was terminated after the lower seam caught fire and to date is still burning.

The Winter Quarters Mine, about one and one-half miles west of Scofield, Utah, developed into the largest mine in the district, producing nearly 11 million ton of coal. Speiker (1931), described the mine as having five openings, and eventually six openings. These operations were owned by the Utah Fuel Company (D&RGW). This mine was the site of a major disaster May 1, 1900, when more than 200 men were killed in a coal dust explosion.

Several other mines were opened in the vicinity of Scofield, but the only other mines of significance were the Kinney Mine to the Northeast, and later, the Colombine Mine near the same locality.

The Clear Creek Mines at Clear Creek, Utah were opened in 1899. The majority of the mining took place in the lower of two seams on the east side of the main valley. Extensive mining moved eastward until terminated by a major fault zone. A 1700' rock tunnel was driven across the fault zone and mining continued to the outcrop in upper Bob Wright Canyon.

In Eccles Canyon on the south side of Eccles Creek within Coastal States Mine site disturbed area, there was a small mining operation in the Lower O'Connor seam. Nothing is known about this mine or the period of activity and production is assumed to have been limited.

The Bentley, Huntington Mine and Loucks Mines were the only significant producer, as 440,000 ton of coal was produced between 1895 and the early 1940's (Doelling, 1972). These mines are located within the southern projection of the Connelville Block.

An early wagon mine, the Black Diamond Mine, was operated in upper Finn Canyon west of Clear Creek, Utah. The period of activity and the production are not known for certain, but it was probably operated intermittently between 1923 and 1941.

Mining from the O'Connor Mines in Boardinghouse Canyon later broke into the Black Diamond Mine. These mines lie immediately to the east of the O'Connor fault. Both the Upper and Lower O'Connor seams were mined, with each seam having a thickness of nearly 18 feet at the outcrop. The coal was shipped to the Castlegate Prep Plant near Helper, Utah, where it was washed and sold.

In 1974 Valley Camp of Utah, Inc. opened the Utah No. 2 Mine, which was projected to produce between one-half to three-quarters of a million ton annually, however unexpected faulting caused the operation to cease. In 1976, Valley Camp opened the Belina No. 1 Mine and constructed the necessary support facilities near the head of Whisky Canyon. The projected production was also from one-half to three-quarters of a million ton annually.

The historic land use at the Belina Mine Site is rangeland.

The land use in the immediate vicinity of the Utah No. 2 Mine, at the Valcam Loadout Facility has been historically mined.

Land use for the Belina Mine Site, Belina Haul Road and General Office areas were in fact only used for rangeland prior to Valley Camp's mining activities, while approximately 40% of the Valcam Loadout Facility was previously disturbed by the activities of Utah No. 1 Mine around the turn of the century, the remainder was rangeland. In the General Office Area, just south of the office building are foundations of an old sawmill.

The 1999 Lease Modification area land uses are timber production and rangeland. Refer to Plate 4-1 in Section 10.

The analysis of land capability and productivity is based on soil and vegetation studies, USDA information, and consultant work. The premining land use for the area affected by the surface facilities was capable of supporting shrub and brush rangeland and mixed forests. For specific information see Soils 200. and Biology 300.

411.130.

The land use classifications under local zoning laws for the Mine Permit Area are as follows:

CARBON COUNTY

All of the Mine Permit Area situated in Carbon County is zoned for Recreation, Forestry and Mining with the exception of the West half of the South West Quarter of Section 9, T13S, R7E SLB&M. The re-zoning of the Critical Environmental (CE-1) back to RF&M is being prepared.

EMERY COUNTY

All of the Mine Permit Area situated in Emery County is zoned for Recreation, Forestry and Mining. However re-zoning to Critical Environmental in certain sections, are being considered. When these changes are finalized, the changes will be noted in this permit.

411.140. THRU 411.145.

See the 1993 Appendix 411.140, also see the Pleasant Valley Mining District Map 521.111.

411.200. PREVIOUS MINING ACTIVITY.

There was no previous mining activity at the Belina Mine Site. Refer to 411.110. thru 411.120..

412. THRU 412.140. RECLAMATION PLAN.

The complete reclamation plan available at this time is presented in the "Reclamation Plan" volume included as part of this 2001 permit submittal.

Adequate siltation structures will be maintained until the site has been vegetated and stabilized and either approved to be left or removal is authorized by the Division. If these structures are removed the affected area will be revegetated in accordance with the Reclamation Plan.

The White Oak Complex will be under the following grazing management plan as discussed with Ed Shoppe of the Forest Service. Grazing will be permitted the first year after bond release. Grazing will be based on proper use rather than head months per acre. Proper use will be established at a 5-inch stubble height on these key species, Western wheatgrass, Bluebunch wheatgrass, and Mountain brome. At this height, livestock will be removed from the area and not returned the remainder of the season. A rest rotation grazing plan will be used once grazing starts the first year grazing in the early spring, second year grazing in mid-summer, the third year in late summer/fall, with the fourth year being a rest year with no grazing. The cycle would repeat the fifth year.

412.200. LAND OWNER OR SURFACE MANAGER COMMENTS.

The landowner and surface manager have stated in the new agreement that they require a roadway through the mine site to access their property. They have stated that portions of their land will be used for grazing. The mine site area after reclamation will be perfect for cabin sites to be used during the hunting season. They sponsor an annual hunt for deer and elk on their surrounding property. See landowner lease agreements and comments in Appendix 1-2.

412.300.

N/A

413. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

413.100. THRU 301.120.

See SOILS 200., BIOLOGY 300. and ENGINEERING 500.

413.200.

N/A

413.300.

N/A

420. AIR QUALITY.

The Air Pollution Control Plan at Valley Camp has been approved by the State of Utah, Bureau of Air Quality, letter of May 23, 1975, and May 7, 1980. The USEPA (May 29, 1980 Ref. 8AH-A) has determined that Valley Camp does not require a Point Source Discharge Permit. Therefore, no air quality monitoring plan is proposed. See 1993 Appendix 420.

Fugitive Dust Control Plan - Underground

1. Conveyor hood sections will be securely positioned when transporting coal and will be maintained in good condition.

2. Conveyor head, reclaim tunnel feeder, and vibration feeder discharge chutes will be totally enclosed.

3. Conveyor skirt boards will be properly positioned when transporting coal and will be replaced as needed.

4. Stacker tube dust flaps will be replaced as needed.

Fugitive Dust Control Plan - Surface

1. Mobile equipment movement will be increased. The pit and ramps out of the pit will be watered when temperatures allow to allay roadway dust.

2. The size of the blast to break the overburden will be controlled by the MSHA approved Blasting Plan.

3. Rocking and grading of pit access to reduce fine particulate dust from becoming airborne.

The surface mining of the barrier coal at the White Oak Complex (Belina) has been evaluated to determine the changes from the original Air Quality Approval. There is enough change in the NOX emissions to warrant modeling. Therefore, Lodestar is submitting a Notice of Intent NOI to the Bureau of Air Quality. See Appendix 4-1.

REFERENCES

Doelling, H.H. 1972. Wasatch Plateau Coal Fields. In Doelling, H.H. (ed.). Central Utah Coal Fields; Sevier-Sanpete, Wasatch Plateau, Book Cliffs and Emery. Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey Monograph Surveys No. 3. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Spieker, E.M. 1931. The Wasatch Plateau Coal Field, Utah, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 819. Washington D.C.

VALLEY CAMP ACT/007/001 REVISION			INCORPORATED INTO MRP BY DOGM		
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REF. NO.	DATE	INITIALS

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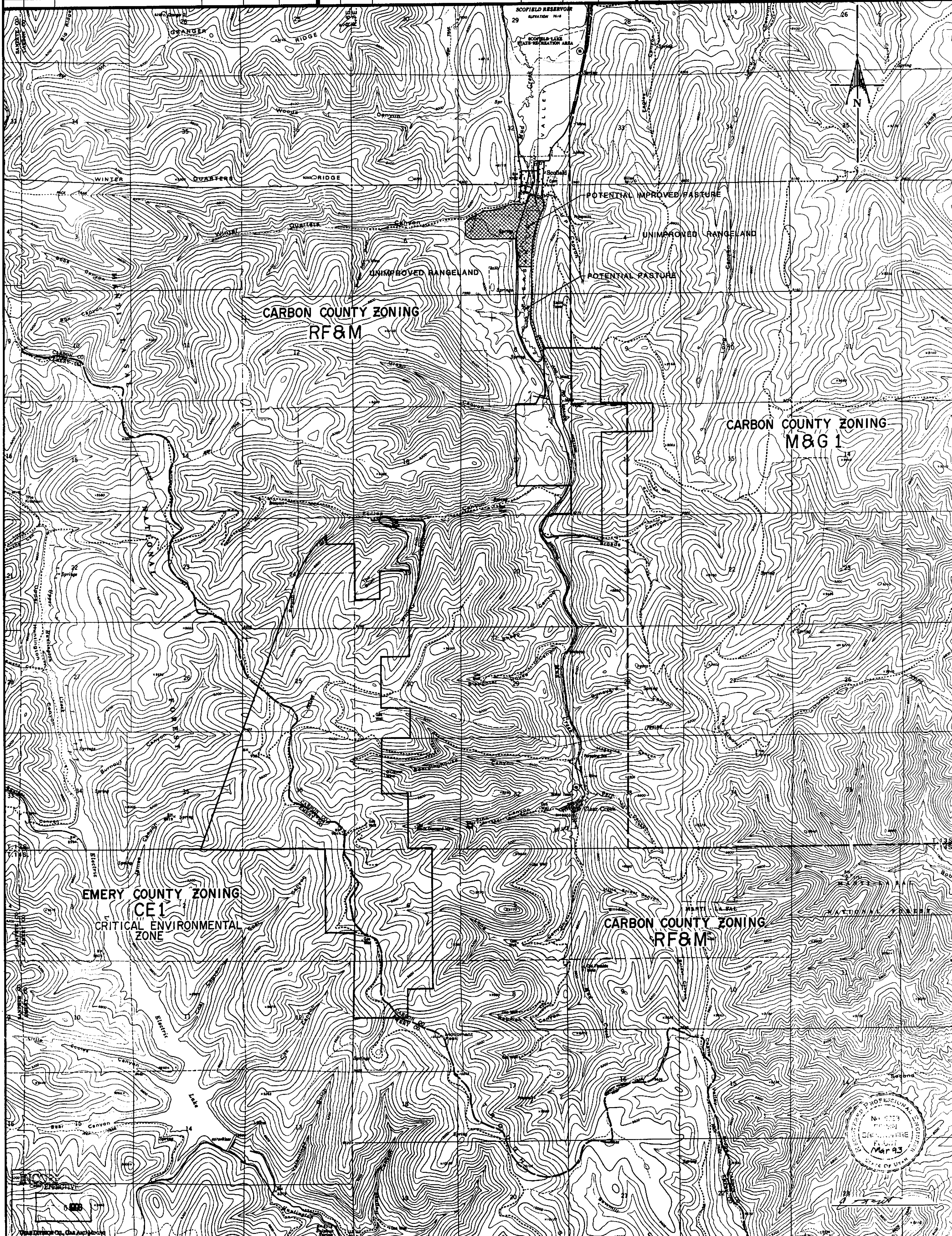

LEGEND:

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OIL GAS & MINING

VALLEY CAMP OF UTAH, INC.

SCOFIELD ROUTE, HELPER, UTAH 84526

TITLE:	Drawn by: Ed Sanderson	Date: 12/15/89
R645-301-411.100. PREMINING LAND USE MAP	Approval:	Date:
	Drawing No. R645-300-411.100	Rev.1 3/93
SAND DESIGN & GRAPHICS	SCALE: 1"=2000'	SHEET 1 of 1

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